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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 CYNTHIA HAMMOCK, et al.,  
12 Plaintiffs,  
13 v.  
14 NUTRAMARKS, INC., et al.,  
15 Defendants.  
16

Case No.: 15cv2056 BTM (NLS)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
AND DENYING IN PART  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

17 Plaintiffs Cynthia Hammock, Sherry Bentley, and Linda Love (collectively  
18 "Plaintiffs") filed a class action complaint ("Complaint") on September 15, 2015,  
19 against Defendants Nutramarks, Inc., Nutrapure, Inc., and Nutraceutical Corp.  
20 (collectively "Defendants"). On October 9, 2015, Defendants filed a motion to  
21 dismiss. (ECF No. 10). For the reasons discussed below, Defendants' motion is  
22 **GRANTED IN PART** and **DENIED IN PART**.  
23

24 **I. BACKGROUND**

25 Defendants manufacture, advertise, and distribute homeopathic products  
26 under the "NatraBio" label as part of Defendant Nutraceutical's "Nature's Cures  
27 Collection." (Compl. ¶¶ 12-14.) The NatraBio products allegedly provide "fast  
28 acting symptom relief and . . . a natural alternative for every medicine cabinet."

1 (Compl. ¶ 20.)

2 The Complaint concerns seven NatraBio products, labeled: Smoking  
3 Withdrawal; Leg Cramps; Restless Legs; Cold and Sinus Nasal Spray; Allergy  
4 and Sinus; Children's Cold and Flu; and Flu Relief Spray (collectively "Products").  
5 The label on each product lists symptoms that the product allegedly relieves.  
6 Plaintiffs allege that the Products have not been proven to relieve any symptoms,  
7 and that the Plaintiffs would not have purchased the Products but-for the  
8 representations on the labels. (Compl. ¶ 98.) Moreover, Plaintiffs allege that six  
9 of the Products, which state on their labels that they are "Natural Homeopathic  
10 Medicine[s]" made from "all natural" ingredients, in fact contain one or more  
11 artificial or synthetic ingredients. (Compl. ¶¶ 91, 92.)

12 Plaintiffs purchased the Products from retailers after allegedly having read  
13 and relied upon the representations stated on the Products' labels. (See, e.g.,  
14 Compl. ¶¶ 46, 53.) The Complaint proposes three different classes: (1) a  
15 "Nationwide Class" that purchased any of the seven Products in the United  
16 States (Compl. ¶ 104); (2) a "California Class" that purchased either the Smoking  
17 Withdrawal, Leg Cramps, or Restless Legs products (Compl. ¶ 105); and (3) a  
18 "Florida Class" that purchased either the Cold and Sinus Spray, Allergy and  
19 Sinus, Children's Cold and Flu, or Flu Relief Spray products (Compl. ¶ 106).

20 Plaintiff's Complaint includes fraud claims for intentional misrepresentation  
21 and negligent misrepresentation, brought on behalf of all three proposed classes;  
22 breach of warranty claims, brought on behalf of the California class and alleging  
23 violations of California law; breach of warranty claims, brought on behalf of the  
24 Florida class and alleging violations of Florida law; restitution claims, brought on  
25 behalf of all three proposed classes; consumer protection claims, brought on  
26 behalf of the California class and alleging violations of California law; and  
27 consumer protection claims, brought by the Florida class and alleging violations  
28 of Florida law. Defendants move to dismiss the entire Complaint.

## II. DISCUSSION

A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) should be granted only where a plaintiff's complaint lacks a "cognizable legal theory" or sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory. Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept., 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). When reviewing a motion to dismiss, the allegations of material fact in plaintiff's complaint are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See Parks Sch. of Bus., Inc. v. Symington, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995).

Although detailed factual allegations are not required, factual allegations "must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." Bell Atlantic v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). "A plaintiff's obligation to prove the 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." Id. "[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged - but it has not show[n] that the pleader is entitled to relief." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 565 U.S. 662, 679 (2009) (internal quotation marks omitted). Only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief will survive a motion to dismiss. Id.

In their Complaint, Plaintiffs generally allege that Defendants' products mislead consumers because they are ineffective and contain artificial ingredients. Defendants' move to dismiss, arguing that (A) Plaintiffs failed to adequately plead their misrepresentation claims; (B) Plaintiffs lack standing to request injunctive relief; (C) Defendants are not liable for punitive damages; and (D) Plaintiffs lack privity to allege breach of warranty claims. Each argument is discussed in turn.

### **A. Misrepresentation Claims**

Plaintiffs state in their Complaint that, "Defendants continue to manufacture and sell a variety of NatraBio homeopathic products that make false and deceptive statements to alleviate certain symptoms." (See Compl. ¶ 41.)

1 Plaintiffs' misrepresentation claims rest on two theories: that the Products are  
2 ineffective and that the Products are not all-natural.

3 **1. Effectiveness Claims**

4 First, Plaintiffs cite scientific studies that generally attack the effectiveness  
5 of homeopathy. Defendants argue that these studies are insufficient to support a  
6 misrepresentation claim because the studies do not have a bearing on the  
7 truthfulness of the Products' specific representations. The Court disagrees.

8 To state a claim for relief under Florida and California consumer protection  
9 statutes, a party "must plead facts from which [the court] might infer that the  
10 representations made on the products' packaging were false, deceptive, or  
11 misleading." In re GNC Corp., 789 F.3d 505, 513 n.7 (4th Cir. 2015)  
12 (summarizing state consumer protection statutes, including Florida and  
13 California). Here, Plaintiffs allege that homeopathic products are generally  
14 ineffective because they are hyper-diluted. (See Compl. ¶¶ 29-31.) Plaintiffs cite  
15 a 2009 study from the United Kingdom House of Commons in support of their  
16 ineffectiveness claims. Plaintiffs specifically quote from the portion of the study  
17 that states, "[w]e consider the notion that ultra-dilutions can maintain an imprint of  
18 substances previously dissolved in them to be scientifically implausible." (Compl.  
19 ¶ 31.)

20 Although the Complaint only concerns the effectiveness of Defendants'  
21 Products, Plaintiffs are alleging that homeopathy in general is ineffective. Should  
22 Plaintiffs prove this allegation later on, Defendants' Products would likewise be  
23 proven to be ineffective. Therefore, viewing the factual allegations in a light most  
24 favorable to the Plaintiffs, the Complaint adequately claims that Defendants'  
25 Products are ineffective because they are hyper-diluted—just like the  
26 homeopathic products at issue in the studies. See Allen v. Similasan Corp., No.  
27 12cv0376 BTM (WMC), 2013 WL 2120825, at\*5 (S.D. Cal. May 14, 2013)  
28 (holding that similar allegations made against the effectiveness of homeopathic

1 products sufficiently stated a claim under California's false advertising statutes).

2       Next, Defendants argue that Plaintiffs' misrepresentation claims fail  
3 because at least some experts believe homeopathy works. The Complaint  
4 alleges that, "[a]n overwhelming majority of experts in the scientific community  
5 agree that the homeopathic theory of dilutions is inconsistent with basic science."  
6 (Compl. ¶ 30.) In response, Defendants cite a Fourth Circuit decision, In re GNC  
7 Corp., 789 F.3d 505 (4th Cir. 2015), in support of the proposition that Plaintiffs  
8 must allege all reasonable experts agree the representations are false. Again,  
9 the Court disagrees.

10       The plaintiffs' allegations in GNC Corp. focused only on false advertising  
11 claims and did not include allegations that the defendant's products were  
12 deceptive or misleading. Id. at 514. The Fourth Circuit recognized the importance  
13 of such a distinction, stating:

14       Our holding today should not be interpreted as insulating  
15 manufacturers of nutritional supplements from liability for consumer  
16 fraud. A manufacturer may not hold out the opinion of a minority of  
17 scientists as if it reflected broad scientific consensus. Nevertheless, we  
18 need not decide today whether any of the representations made on the  
Companies' products are misleading, because Plaintiffs chose not to  
include such allegations . . . .

19 Id. at 516. Here, the Complaint alleges that the Products make false and  
20 deceptive statements. (Compl. ¶ 41.); see also Mullins v. Premier Nutrition Corp.,  
21 No. 13cv1271 RS, 2016 WL 1534784, at \*16-17 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2016)  
22 (declining to follow GNC Corp., noting that the Fourth Circuit addressed only the  
23 pleading requirements for false advertising claims). The Complaint raises  
24 allegations that attack the effectiveness of Defendants' Products and allegations  
25 that the labels on Defendants' Products are misleading. Therefore, Plaintiffs have  
26 sufficiently stated claims that Defendants made false and deceptive  
27 misrepresentations regarding the effectiveness of the Products.

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1           **2.     *“All Natural”***

2           Defendants also argue that Plaintiffs could not plausibly believe that the  
3 Products contained solely natural ingredients. In the Complaint, Plaintiffs allege  
4 that even though certain Products are labeled as “all natural,” they in fact contain  
5 artificial and synthetic ingredients.

6           To assess claims under consumer protection laws, California and Florida  
7 courts apply the reasonable consumer test, which requires a party to establish  
8 that members of the public are likely to be deceived. See Williams v. Gerber  
9 Products, 552 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008); Moss v. Walgreen Co., 765 F. Supp.  
10 2d 1363, 1367 (S.D. Fla. 2011). Here, Plaintiffs have alleged facts sufficient to  
11 support their claim that a reasonable consumer would believe the Products  
12 contained only natural ingredients.

13 Plaintiffs include pictures of the labeling at issue in their Complaint. (See, e.g.,  
14 Compl. pp. 14, 16, 18); see also Gerber, 552 F.3d at 938 (“It is true that ‘the  
15 primary evidence in a false advertising case is the advertising itself.’” (quoting  
16 Brockey v. Moore, 107 Cal. App. 4th 86, 100 (Cal. Ct. App. 2003))). Specifically,  
17 Plaintiffs note that the packagings of certain Products state that the Products are  
18 “Natural Homeopathic Medicine,” and that the Products are made from “all  
19 natural” ingredients. As stated in the Complaint, some Products allegedly contain  
20 magnesium stearate or benzylkonium chloride, which Plaintiffs allege are artificial  
21 ingredients. The labeling on the front can conceivably deceive a reasonable  
22 consumer into believing the Products contain only natural ingredients. At this  
23 stage of the proceedings, dismissal would be improper. See Gerber, 552 F.3d at  
24 938 (“California courts . . . have recognized that whether a business practice is  
25 deceptive will usually be a question of fact not appropriate for decision on  
26 demurrer.”)

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1 For these reasons, Plaintiffs have successfully plead false advertising  
 2 claims. Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' false advertising claims is  
 3 **DENIED.**

#### 4 5 **B. Injunctive Relief**

6 Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief, arguing  
 7 that Plaintiffs lack standing because they have not demonstrated that they are in  
 8 danger of purchasing the Products in the future.

9 To satisfy the standing requirements under Article III, a plaintiff seeking  
 10 injunctive relief must demonstrate "that he has suffered or is threatened with a  
 11 concrete and particularized legal harm . . . coupled with a sufficient likelihood that  
 12 he will again be wronged in a similar way." Bates v. U.S. Parcel Serv., Inc., 511  
 13 F.3d 974, 985 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal quotations and citations omitted). "In a  
 14 class action, standing is satisfied if at least one plaintiff meets the requirements."  
 15 Id.

16 This Court addressed a similar Article III standing requirement in Mason v.  
 17 Nature's Innovation, Inc., No. 12cv3019 BTM (DHB), 2013 WL 1969957 (S.D.  
 18 Cal. May 13, 2013). In Mason, the Court recognized the split among Ninth Circuit  
 19 district courts regarding whether or not plaintiffs in consumer protection class  
 20 actions have standing to seek injunctive relief. Id. at \*2. This Court held that a  
 21 plaintiff bringing a claim alleging a product is ineffective lacks standing to sue for  
 22 injunctive relief because the plaintiff cannot allege that he or she will purchase  
 23 the product again in the future. Id. at \*3-4. In reaching this conclusion, this Court  
 24 noted that, "as important as consumer protection is, it is not within the Court's  
 25 authority to carve out an exception to Article III's standing requirements to further  
 26 the purpose of California consumer protection laws. Id. at \*5.

27 Moreover, the Ninth Circuit recently addressed a standing argument nearly  
 28 identical to Plaintiffs' argument here. In Luman v. Theismann, No. 13cv656 KJM,



2014 WL 443960 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 4, 2014), Judge Mueller of the Eastern District held that the plaintiffs who made similar efficacy claims lacked standing to pursue injunctive relief. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit affirmed Judge Mueller's standing decision, stating:

The district court did not err in determining that Plaintiffs lack standing to pursue injunctive relief. To maintain standing, Plaintiffs must show a sufficient likelihood that they will be injured by [defendant] again in a similar way and that the future injury can be redressed by injunctive relief. . . . Because Plaintiffs do not allege that they intend to purchase [defendant's products] in the future, they cannot demonstrate a likelihood of future injury.

Luman v. Theismann, No. 14-15385, 2016 WL 1393432, at \*2 (9th Cir. Apr. 8, 2016) (unpublished decision).

As in Luman, the Plaintiffs here do not allege that they intend to purchase the NatraBio Products again in the future. Instead, the Plaintiffs allege that the Products are ineffective. Because Plaintiffs believe the Products are ineffective, the Plaintiffs would not purchase them again and suffer injury. Accordingly, Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief is

**GRANTED.**

### **C. Punitive Damages**

Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs' request for punitive damages on the ground that Plaintiffs have failed to meet the pleading requirements of California and Florida law. Defendants note that California Civil Code § 3294 requires a showing of "oppression, fraud, or malice" on behalf of the plaintiff in order to warrant an award of punitive damages. However, "[w]hile California law governs Plaintiff[s'] substantive claim for punitive damages . . . the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure govern the punitive damages claim procedurally with respect to the adequacy of the pleadings." Clark v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 231 F.R.D 405, 406 (C.D. Cal. 2005). Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure



states that “[m]alice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person’s mind may be alleged generally.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b).

Plaintiffs generally allege that Defendants knew the Products could not “live up to the promised advertising” yet marketed the Products in many retail stores regardless. (Compl. ¶ 22.) Such general allegations are sufficient under the Federal Rules to survive a motion to dismiss.

Therefore, Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiffs’ request for punitive damages is **DENIED**.

#### **D. Warranty Claims**

Finally, Defendants move to dismiss three of Plaintiffs’ warranty claims for lack of privity. Each is discussed in turn below.

##### **1. Claim Six: Implied Warranty Under California Law**

To state a claim for breach of implied warranty under California law, a plaintiff “must stand in vertical contractual privity with the defendant.” Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp., 534 F.3d 1017, 1023 (9th Cir. 2008). However, for implied warranty claims, an exception has been made “in cases involving foodstuffs, where it is held that an implied warranty of fitness for human consumptions runs from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer.” Burr v. Sherwin Williams Co., 42 Cal. 2d 682, 695 (1954). This exception has been extended to drugs and pesticides. See Tapia v. Davol, Inc., 116 F. Supp. 3d 1149, 1159 (S.D. Cal. 2015).<sup>1</sup> The issue raised by the Defendants is whether or not the Products must have injured the Plaintiffs in order for the exception to the

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs additionally argue that reliance on labels or advertisements of a manufacturer is an additional exception to the privity requirement. However, as stated in Burr, this exception is only applicable to claims for breach of express warranty. See Burr, 42 Cal. 2d at 696 (“Another possible exception . . . is found in a few cases where the purchaser of a product relied on representations made by the manufacturer in labels or advertising material, and recovery from the manufacturer was allowed on the theory of express warranty without a showing of privity.” (emphasis added)); see also Tapia, 116 F. Supp. 3d at 1159 (noting label exception applies only to breach of express warranty).

1 privity requirement to apply.

2 Defendants argue that the policy considerations which motivated the  
3 California Supreme Court to carve out the foodstuffs exceptions does not apply in  
4 this case. Specifically, Defendants state that because the Plaintiffs were not  
5 physically injured by the Products, the exception does not apply. The Court  
6 agrees.

7 In Klein v. Duchess Sandwich Co., 14 Cal. 2d 272 (1939), the plaintiff  
8 purchased a packaged sandwich that contained maggots, which caused the  
9 plaintiff to fall ill. Id. at 273-74. Although the defendant did not make the  
10 sandwiches, the defendant offered the sandwiches for sale in their store. Id. On  
11 the issue of privity, the California Supreme Court held that the implied warranty of  
12 merchantability should extend to the ultimate consumer of a foodstuff, thereby  
13 providing a remedy for “injuries which may result from the eating of unwholesome  
14 food by an ultimate consumer who, under modern economic conditions, almost of  
15 necessity, must purchase many items of food prepared in original packages by  
16 the manufacturer and intended for the consuming public, although marketed  
17 through an intermediate dealer.” Id. at 283.

18 Like the sandwich in Klein, the purpose of the NatraBio Products is human  
19 consumption. However, Plaintiffs are not alleging that the Products made them  
20 sick, only that the Products did not work as advertised. In Klein, the California  
21 Supreme Court recognized that most consumers do not buy their food directly  
22 from the manufacturer, and therefore the requirement of privity would preclude  
23 an injured consumer from a remedy against the manufacturer. Here, Plaintiffs  
24 have sufficient recourse under consumer protection laws to hold Defendants  
25 liable for Products that are allegedly ineffective. The Products were fit for human  
26 consumption, but did not perform as advertised. Therefore, the policy behind  
27 California’s exception for foodstuffs should not apply in this case.

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1 Accordingly, Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs sixth claim for breach  
2 of implied warranty of merchantability is **GRANTED**.

3 **2. Claim Eight: Express Warranty Under Florida Law**

4 Florida courts seem to be at odds over whether privity of contract is  
5 required to allege a claim for breach of express warranty. For example, in Hill v.  
6 Hoover Co., 899 F. Supp. 2d 1259 (N.D. Fla. 2012), the court explicitly held that  
7 a plaintiff must be "in privity with a defendant in order to recover for breach of  
8 express or implied warranty." Id. at 1266. On the other hand, the court in Smith v.  
9 WM. Wrigley Jr. Co., 663 F. Supp. 2d 1336 (S.D. Fla. 2009) held that in the case  
10 where an express warranty is directed to a plaintiff-purchaser, privity is not  
11 required between the manufacturer and the end purchaser. Id. at 1343.

12 In Wrigley, the defendant argued that privity was required to state a claim  
13 for breach of express warranty. Id. at 1338. The plaintiff alleged that the  
14 defendant's gum falsely warranted to help kill germs that cause bad breath. Id.  
15 Specifically, the defendant's product, Eclipse gum, stated on its packaging that it  
16 was "scientifically proven to help kill the germs that cause bad breath." Id. at  
17 1337. After surveying Florida law, the court held that because the alleged  
18 express warranty appeared on the package of the gum, because the purchaser  
19 relied on the warranty, and because the manufacturer could not rely on a  
20 convenience store cashier to have knowledge about the product, privity between  
21 the plaintiff and the manufacturer was not required. Id. at 1342-43.

22 In Hoover, the plaintiff sued a vacuum manufacturer for, inter alia, breach  
23 of express warranty under Florida law. 899 F. Supp. 2d at 1261-62. The plaintiff  
24 purchased a Hoover vacuum, which came with a manufacturer's warranty  
25 against "normal defects in material workmanship," from a Wal-Mart store in  
26 Florida. Id. at 1261. The court held that Florida law requires privity in order to  
27 bring a claim for breach of express warranty. Id. at 1267. The court found Wrigley  
28 unpersuasive and relied instead on T.W.M. v. American Medical Systems, Inc.,

1 886 F. Supp. 842 (N.D. Fla. 1995) for the proposition that all breach of warranty  
2 claims require privity. Hoover, 889 F. Supp. 2d at 1267. Because the plaintiff  
3 purchased the vacuum from a retailer and not the manufacturer, the court  
4 dismissed the plaintiff's breach of warranty claims. Id. at 1267.

5 Finally, in T.W.M v. American Medical Systems, the case relied on in  
6 Hoover, the court unequivocally held that warranty claims brought under Florida's  
7 version of the Uniform Commercial Code require privity. 886 F. Supp. at 844. The  
8 plaintiff in T.W.M received a defective prosthetic implant, and the plaintiff brought  
9 a breach of warranty claim against the implant's manufacturer. Id. The court held  
10 that, because the plaintiff did not purchase the implant directly from the  
11 manufacturer, the plaintiff could not establish privity and his breach of warranty  
12 claims therefore failed. Id. at 844.

13 Here, Plaintiffs' claims align with those in Wrigley. Like the statements on  
14 the gum's packaging in Wrigley, the Products in this case state, on their  
15 packaging, that they provide natural relief from various symptoms. (See, e.g.,  
16 Compl. ¶¶ 44, 51.) Given the similarities between this case and the facts of  
17 Wrigley, the Court is inclined to follow the line of decisions from Florida courts  
18 that hold that when an express warranty is contained on packaging directed at  
19 the end-purchaser, privity is not required to state a claim for breach of express  
20 warranty. See Bohlke v. Shearer's Food, LLC, No. 14-cv-80727, 2015 WL  
21 249418, at \*11 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 20, 2015) (following the court's reasoning in  
22 Wrigley and holding that privity is not required in a breach of express warranty  
23 claim); Garcia v. Kashi Co., 43 F. Supp. 3d 1359, 1388-89 (S.D. Fla. 2014)  
24 (same).

25 Therefore, Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' claims for breach of  
26 express warranty under Florida Law is **DENIED**.

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### **3. Claim Nine: Implied Warranty Under Florida Law**

Defendants also argue that Plaintiffs’ implied warranty claims require privity. Here, courts consistently hold that “Florida law requires privity of contract to sustain a breach of implied warranty claim.” Kashi Co., 43 F. Supp. 3d at 1388 (quoting David v. Am. Suzuki Motor Corp., 629 F. Supp. 2s 1309, 1321 (S.D. Fla. 2009)); see also Bailey v. Monaco Coach Corp., 350 F. Supp. 2d 1036 (N.D. Ga. 2004) (holding that privity is required under Florida law to state a claim for breach of implied warranty), aff’d 168 F. App’x 893, 894 n.1 (11th Cir. 2006).

Plaintiffs' have not plead privity of contract. Instead, Plaintiffs' state that they purchased Defendants' products from various retailers, not from the Defendants directly. Accordingly, because privity has not been established, Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' ninth claim is **GRANTED**.

### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Defendants' motion to dismiss is **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part**. Plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief and claims for breach of implied warranty under both California and Florida law (claims six and nine) are **DISMISSED**.

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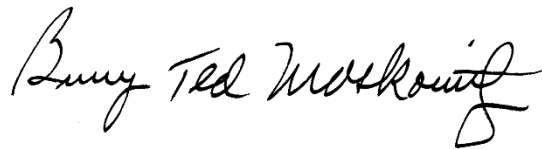
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1 The Court grants Plaintiffs leave to file a First Amended Complaint ("FAC")  
2 remedying the defects identified above. Plaintiffs must file their FAC within 20  
3 days of the entry of this Order. If Plaintiffs do not file a FAC within 20 days,  
4 Defendants must file their answer to the Complaint within 20 days after the  
5 expiration of Plaintiffs' 20 days. If Plaintiffs file a FAC, Defendants shall respond  
6 within 30 days of the filing of the FAC.  
7

8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

9 Dated: September 12, 2016



Barry Ted Moskowitz, Chief Judge  
United States District Court